A H Trimble

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864. NO. 191.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$ 3 00
" 3 months	8 00
" 6 months	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	[illegible]
" 6 months	4 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond—Northern News, &c.

RICHMOND, April 12.—It has been ascertained at Petersburg that the Yankee frigate *Minnesota* is lying in Hampton Roads, having been damaged by a torpedo one night last week.

The Baltimore *American* of the 9th has been received here.

Dispatches from Fort Smith state that Gen. Steele had driven the Confederates from Arkadelphia, and is advancing on Prices' main army.

The Senate has adopted a joint resolution, by a vote of 37 to 6, proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery.

Chief Justice Taney has resumed his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

The Parrott gun at Cumming's Point, which had been discharged nearly five thousand times, burst recently.

Gold in New York, on the 8th, 169½. Government price to importers 165.

The flood in James river is slowly subsiding, but it is raining again to-day.

No gas in the city to-night.

Printers on a Strike.

ATLANTA, April 11.—On Friday the Typographical Union held a called meeting and resolved to advance their prices from $1.35 to $1.87.

The Publishers held a meeting on Saturday and asked postponement of action for two weeks to see the course of prices and the currency. The printers refused. To-day the offices are closed. The Proprietors of four journals published here issued the following card to-day:

"We are under the necessity of suspending temporarily the publication of our journals on account of the unreasonable demand made by the Typographical Union. The printers employed in our offices have raised their rates upon the present charges fifty per cent. This would require a greater tax upon the public than we are willing to impose. The price of newspapers is already large enough, and we feel that the sympathies of our readers will sustain our endeavors to protect their interests as well as our own. Arrangements will be made as soon as practicable for the resumption of issue, and meanwhile the indulgence of the public is earnestly invoked."

The conscript officer has enrolled the discharged printers and ordered them to appear in camp to-morrow to be mustered in.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 11.—The enemy were practicing with their artillery to-day at Ringgold.

Gen. Johnston and Hardee and others reviewed Gen. Wheeler's cavalry corps to-day. Weather clear and pleasant.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

DALTON, April 12.—Miss Mary E. Walker, Assistant Surgeon of the 52d Ohio, was captured by our pickets and brought here yesterday. She is quite sprightly, converses fluently, says she only wished to deliver letters to the pickets, and had no idea of being arrested.

It is reported on good authority that Grierson attacked Forrest near Summerville, on the 6th inst., and was handsomely repulsed.

Howard relieves Granger in command of the Fourth Army Corps. Schofield takes command on the 23d.

The Yankees Repulsed at Shreveport, &c.

RICHMOND, April 12.—An official dispatch from Mobile says the Surgeon of General Banks' army admits that the Union forces were repulsed with great loss at Shreveport.

The *Essex* has been destroyed by torpedoes up the Red river and a transport captured by the Confederates.

Farragut is reported to be preparing to attack Mobile.

FAST DAY IN RICHMOND.

The *Enquirer* gives the following interesting account of Fast day in Richmond:

All business was suspended on Friday last, the churches were opened, and the "day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer" was religiously observed by all who were not otherwise inclined. Appropriate sermons were preached at the several Protestant and Catholic churches, and at the Jewish Synagogues, and the day had generally all the outward semblance of a Sabbath.

At night the great point of religious and sensational attraction was the New Richmond Theatre, which had been given up for the time being for religious worship.—The building was engaged for the purpose by several Chaplains of the C. S. Army, and the services of the Rev. J. L. Burrows, of the Baptist Church, were secured for the occasion. At an early hour in the evening the doors of the Theatre were besieged by an immense crowd, and as soon as they were opened a continuous stream of people flowed in, until every seat and isle, from the third tier to the pit, was filled, the halls, vestibules, doors and windows were jammed, and access to the interior, except, perhaps, through the manager's entrance and the stage traps was impossible. The latter avenues were, at an early hour, taken advantage of by members of the press, pulpit and the "profession." All the churches in the city were to a great extent deserted, and one beheld in this great, gilded temple of the drama, Catholic, Protestant and Jew, mixed up together in a great hurly-burly of pious contradictions, just as any other promiscuous crowd might be expected to appear any night in the week, anxiously waiting for the rising of the curtain and the going on with the play—"high art tragedy," or spasmodic melo-drama, as the case might be, from the brain of the Jove of the dramatic Olympus, or the grey goose quill of the unknown Captain. Gentlemen, whose ruffled shirt bosoms had never wilted in the exhalations of such a place, whose immaculate boots had never pressed the carpets of a temple so ungodly, struggled with religious zeal for conspicuous places and *points d'appui*, and ladies, whose snowy bosoms would have shrunk at the bare notion of breathing the atmosphere of a theatre, thronged fearlessly on through vestibules, adorned with voluptuous hangings, and, desperate for seats, mounted to the highest "circles" of the house and innocently enjoyed the ease, repose and luxury of crimson cushions, pressed the night before by angels of another kind and another world. There can be no doubt that the display was magnificent, and that the "object of the meeting" was good; but the fact that no one or half a dozen ministers of the gospel has or have ever been able to attract such a house full of hearers, does not speak very much in favor of the church, in competition with a theatre as a point of attraction. There were at least three thousand five hundred persons in the building. The manager says that "the affair was a grand success."

The services were opened with the hymn, "Hasten Sinner to be Wise;" prayer by the Rev. Dr. Burrows, after which a hymn was sung, beginning, "Rise My Soul and Stretch thy Wings!" The Rev. Mr. Hicks, of the army, then made some appropriate remarks from the stage, which was occupied by several clerical gentlemen, and others; then followed another hymn, commencing—"When I Can Read My Title Clear." The Rev. Dr. Burrows then came forward and said that he had been unexpected called upon that morning to deliver a sermon here this evening, and he had yielded to the solicitations of those who had made the request of him, not from any desire to appear in a conspicuous attitude, but because he felt it to be his duty to "go and preach in every land." He then read part of the 26th chapter of Leviticus, from which he took his text (23d and 24th verses,) and proceeded to expound the duties of mankind in respect to reformation and religion, in order to secure the inheritance of [illegible] [illegible] the popular hymn, "Come all that Dwell Below the Skies," was sung, prayer was offered, and the services were closed with the doxology, "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow." [illegible]

[illegible] play entitled "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," to be followed by the Honeymoon. During the week a grand bill, entitled "[illegible]," and various other novelties of an attractive character.

REMARKABLE REVOLUTIONARY PROPHECY.

[From the [illegible] Watchman.]

MR. EDITOR:—I am a "collector" of old things. I have old medals, old papers, old keepsakes, and in fact all things that bear the impress of old times upon them, save and except, perhaps, old cheese with —— in it. But to the "pint," as our friend P. would say. I have some of the relics of the old American Revolution—MSS. of the date of '76 and onward, silver shoe buckles, &c. Among the former I find a very curious, and, to me, entertaining MS., of which the following is a copy. I give it to you, of course, as I find it, and as some of your readers are learned in the history of the world and of our own country, and are students of the Bible, they may find food for thought in what this ancient may say. But to the matter:

"WHAT MAY HAPPEN IN LESS THAN A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE—A. D., 1780.

"1. About the year A. D. 1848 or '49, there will be in Europe a revolution, either in France, Italy or Austria, and then commences the "beginning of the end" spoken of by the Prophets. New governments will arise on the earth, and we shall have wars and rumors of wars.

"2. Scarcely has this turmoil in Europe expired before our own America will have taken up the tumult, and about A. D. 1860 or 1861 there will be a division in the United States. The South will go to herself, and then war, famine and pestilence will stalk abroad over the land. Murders, arson, incest, theft and all other crimes will be rife in the land. Hope will depart from every human breast. Governments that have been deemed impregnable will topple and fall, but the end is not yet.

"3. Thirty years from the "beginning of this end" will pass away, and upon the broad earth there will exist no government such as now exists, or which may exist up to that time—all will be overturned—all will be destroyed. Those then on earth will return to the government of the Patriarchs, and the size of many descendants will rule and govern as in the days of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and servants and slaves likewise will exist as in those days.

"4. Forty five years of this Patriarchal rule, and then comes the glorious day—the millennium—and the return of Jesus Christ to earth, here to rain as a temporal Prince three hundred and sixty-five thousand years! Happy is he who may be on earth, or who may have arise from the earth, fitted as a subject to live under the mild government of such a Prince and King. [illegible]

"Delaware river, 3d Mo., A. D., 1780."

There you have it, *verbatim et literatim.*

Yours, &c., JOHN SMITH.

CANCELLING THE TREASURY NOTES.—The engine of destruction, the canceling machine or note guillotine, is in active operation now at the Treasury, consigning its notes to oblivion, as were the press in times past creating the issues. The note guillotine or *garote* is an upright machine, worked by a foot lever, which drives the cancelling knife perpendicularly, rapidly or slowly, as desired, and with force enough to cancel at one puncture a layer of one hundred bills or more. The knife leaves a semi-circular incision, robing the note of all usefulness as a currency medium in this world and the world to come.

The Messrs. Bain, two very amiable gentlemen, are the executioners in attendance upon this grim instrument of death, and it is appalling to reflect how many millions of the condemned they have put through, and will continue to put through, before their work is done, and thus can wash their hands of it.

No note of pity nor "promise to pay full value on demand" deters them; they go right on with their work of stabbing the notes—big and little—and putting them out of the monetary world. When a "case"—say half a million—of the notes are thus rendered null and void, and dead to all intents and purposes, they are borne in the basement of the Treasury building, and handed over into the custody of Mr. Brown, the superintendent, who, with an assistant, is charged with their final destruction.

This is accomplished after the following formula: The basement furnaces being heated several times hotter than is necessary, lest some of the notes, with much virtue in them, should pass through unscathed, Mr. Brown and his assistant commence poking the packages into the flames, watching with painful solicitude, the conversion of the first handful to ashes before following it with another. This sacrifice and burnt offering, is repeated day after day, (Sundays excepted,) Mr. Memminger sometimes officiating, and standing by and assisting to thrust the "redundant stuff" into the fiery furnace.

Ashes to ashes. Once how beautiful! The hundreds, fifties and twenties—now a crumpled handful of ashes.

However, now that the money is reduced to ashes, cannot the ashes be turned to some account? They ought to be susceptible of yielding a strong extract of treasury lye. Or, if Mr. Memminger can find nobody to take the contract, than the ashes might be boxed up and palmed off upon the Yankees for Confederate snuff. Or, as a last resort, the ashes might be carefully urned in an immense sarcophagus and religiously kept like the ashes of the great dead departed.—*Richmond Examiner.*

"FOUR OR FIVE TO ONE."—But between the two forces a wide difference existed; the rebels outnumbered us five to one.—*Fla. Cor. N. Y. Times.*

The Chicago *Times* comments on the above as follows:

Will some individual favor us with an account of a battle in which we were defeated that the enemy did not outnumber us five to one? Notwithstanding the demoralization of the enemy; notwithstanding that desertions go on daily at the rate of hundreds, and their armies are scattered all through the mountains, hiding and waiting an opportunity to come North—no sooner is there a battle than they outnumber us five to one. At Wilson's Creek, Carthage, Lexington, Belmont, Bull Run, Shiloh, Ball's Bluff, Big Bethel, Chancellorsville, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chickahominy, Chickamauga, the enemy invariably outnumbered us at least in the proportion of "five to one." Their resources were long ago exhausted, they have no heart in the contest, they are ready to accept peace upon any terms; on the contrary, we are enthusiastic, rich, irresistible in numbers and wealth, have an ample commissariat, an enormous preponderance in population, and an additional force of auxiliaries in the shape of 50,000 negroes, and yet, strangely enough, with all these advantages in our favor, almost invariably when we meet the rebels they outnumber us to the extent of "five to one."

This stereotyped phrase is becoming stale and disgusting, not only from its everlasting repetition, but from its glaring improbability. It is but another name for inefficiency, for incompetency, for criminality. It is alike used to excuse Burnside at Fredericksburg, Pope at Manassas, Hooker at Chancellorsville, and Old Abe in Florida. In no case is it true; in every case it diverts attention from the cowardice, ignorance, or unfitness of those for whose benefit it is used.

In the latest use of it, it means really nothing more nor less than the fact that Lincoln committed a criminal blunder in sending troops to Florida, and also that his negro troops disgracefully ran away, and thus lost the battle.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD.

The cars are said to be running on the Piedmont Railroad to the distance of nine and a half miles from Greensboro'. The trains run as far as Reidsville, 25 miles from Danville, and the track is laid some mile and a half beyond Reidsville. Thus, there remains only about 14 miles of the track yet uncompleted, which, it is thought, will be ready for the cars in the course of two months. There remains to be graded only six or seven miles. By the 1st of June it is expected that the trains will be running through from Danville to Greensboro'.

Now, as this connecting link between Virginia and the Gulf States is about to be completed, and direct railroad communication established, by a line too far distant from the lines of the armed foe to be liable to destruction from raids, its importance and absolute necessity become more manifest. To say nothing of the transportation of troops, to and fro, between Virginia and Georgia, Lee's army has mainly to be fed and foraged with supplies from the South, and without this line of railway, it would be impossible to get transportation for them. It now seems probable that a very large force will be concentrated under Gen. Lee and about Richmond, to resist the advance of Grant upon that city, and the corn, flour, meat and forage to support them can come from nowhere except the Southern States, and much of it will have to be brought by this route. Should the war be protracted beyond the present year, and Virginia be held by our forces, as we take it for granted she will be, the Piedmont Railroad will be an invaluable line of transportation and indispensable to the successful conduct of military affairs in this State. It has been a long time making, but now that it is nearly done, we can breathe more freely and console ourselves with the thought that it is better done late than never, and that it may be in time to do immeasurable service to the country in her struggle for freedom.—*Danville Register.*

HELPING THE CAUSE.—A gentleman in Lincoln county writes the Charlotte *Democrat* as follows:

Daniel Finger, a tanner in Lincoln county, has never yet sold a pound of upper leather for more than $3 nor sole leather for more than $2.50, and to soldiers' wives and families he has not sold at over half the above prices. In that way he has given thousands of dollars to the country. He has never sold a pound of leather to a speculator. He could have got three times the price for all leather he has sold since the war commenced. He deserves a notice for his true patriotism.

DIED,

In this City yesterday morning, Mrs. NANCY ASHLEY, consort of the late Wm. Ashley, in the 62d year of her age. The funeral will take place at the late residence of deceased at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the third Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.

March 21-td MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well-known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4-td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
of Davidson County.

March 10-tf

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. March 16-tf

SHINGLES WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A FEW THOUSAND good shingles. Persons having any to sell will please make it known at

April 11-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.

Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m

Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

TO MACHINIST.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ONE OR TWO GOOD Machinists, at North State Iron and Brass Works. For good workmen, high wages will be paid and *rations* furnished. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

April 6-10t*

OLD IRON.

50,000 POUNDS OF OLD CAST AND wrought iron wanted immediately, at North State Iron and Brass Works.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

April 6-10t*

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 12-[illegible]

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing [illegible] and 2 rooms 20x20 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, [illegible] N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

N. C. 8 PER CENT BONDS, FOR WHICH OLD ISSUE will be received; also, N. C. Treasury Notes.

April 12-3t* [illegible]

PLANTATION, STOCK, &C., &C., FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF APRIL, on the premises, we will sell the well known tract of land recently occupied by [illegible]. The land is [illegible] and well timbered and watered, and situated about 4 miles Northwest of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Jos. Hays, Dr. Forest and others. [illegible] of wheat have been sown; also a small quantity of Rye and Irish Potatoes planted.

At the same time and place will be sold one good Fork Horse, one Colt, 2 years old, one Cow and two Yearlings, Sow and Pigs, Goods, Wagons, Harness, Buggy, Fodder, Plows, Trace Chains, together with sundry other Farming Implements and Household Furniture.

Terms of sale cash. CREECH & LITCHFORD,

April 6-tds Auctioneers.

SHEET IRON AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL ENSUING, we will sell at auction, together with other articles, 100 Sheets of Sheet Iron, 2x8 feet—new and recently imported. This affords to Farmers a rare opportunity to procure a much needed article for making boilers for Sorghum Syrup, as we shall sell in lots to accommodate.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,

April 5-eodtw Auctioneers.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred Shares in the Chatham Rail Road Company at par—$100 per share.

March 19-tf W. W. VASS, Treas'r.

"SMITH & BARROW'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THIS MAGAZINE WILL be issued on the 25th of April. Every number will comprise 96 pages of reading matter and will contain, in a due proportion,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES—

The original articles from the pens of our best writers,—the selected articles, reproductions from the latest English Magazines received. The Proprietors, believing that selections from these old favorites of the English periodical Press—now shut off from the general reader by the blockade—which, before the war, were generally circulated throughout the South, cannot be otherwise than welcomed by the reader, have thought it proper, during the continuance of the blockade, to incorporate, to a limited degree, this eclectic feature in the Magazine. By means of the arrangements that they have made, they hope to be enabled to reflect, in the pages of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine," the most interesting features of the latest English periodicals.

The Magazine will embrace, in its scope,

TALES, POETRY,
SKETCHES OF LIFE AND MANNERS,
OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE,
INSTRUCTIVE MISCELLANY,
AND
ARTICLES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Proprietors would call particular attention to the "Army and Navy" department of the Magazine. Intelligence will be given monthly, under this head, of the latest Promotions, (for special gallantry and otherwise), Changes, &c., in the Regular and Volunteer Military and Naval Service of the Confederate States.

This information will be official, and will be obtained from the Records of the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

All articles in the Magazine, not credited to other Periodicals, will be Original.

The Contents of the First Number of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine" will be as follows:

An Opening Address; The Currency; Woman's Truth; A Peep Through the Blockade; The Unreal, and its Mysteries; Attempts at Hexameters, (Alfred Tennyson, Cornhill Magazine); A Plea for Monuments; "Mrs. Archie," (Cornhill Magazine); The Genius of Thackeray; Marie Antoinette's Necklace, (The Spectator;) Curiosities of Fashion in the Matter of Dress, (London Society Magazine); Official Army and Navy Intelligence.

THE TERMS OF THE MAGAZINE

will be as follows:

For single number,	$ 2 00
Subscription for three months,	5 00
" " six months,	10 00
" " twelve months,	20 00

Agents and booksellers furnished at the usual rate of discount.

All orders should be addressed to

SMITH & BARROW,
Publishers and Proprietors,
Richmond, Va.

April 12-2tawt25A

TAXES! TAXES!!

I SHALL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN RALeigh on Monday, the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, to take the list of taxable property in Raleigh Districts, No. 1 and 2, for State and county, when all may attend and give in and save double tax.

April 12-t18A W. H. H. TUCKER, J. P.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop Iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

March 29-4w G. A. LACK.

Confederate copy 4 weeks.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,

8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14-2taw1m

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED AT THE PROGRESS OFFICE, IMMEDIATELY, a negro man. Highest wages paid.

March 31-tf

NOTICE.

AT THE MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMbly in May next application will be made for the passage of an act of incorporation for St. John's Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons, Kinston, N. C.

April 8-1w*

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE TWENTY-FIVE (25) NO. 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately. W. E. PEIRCE,

March 31-tf Captain & A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company. March 16-[illegible]

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APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company. March 16-[illegible]

W. [illegible] & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

June 8-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

[illegible]

One day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 00
Two days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 00
Three days	[illegible]	Three weeks	[illegible] 60
Four days	[illegible]	[illegible]	72 00
Five days	[illegible]	[illegible]	144 00

[illegible] additional insertion will be charged the same. Advertisements [illegible] will be charged [illegible]

[illegible] advertisements, marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance. [illegible]

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN.						1	2	JULY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6	AUG.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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MARCH.			1	2	3	4	5	SEPT.					1	2	3
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	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
APRIL.						1	2	OCT.							1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV.			1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
JUNE.				1	2	3	4	DEC.					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.

Col [illegible], Aid.

[illegible], Wake, do.

Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.

Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.

John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.

Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.

Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.

Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.

Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.

Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.

Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.

Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.

Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.

Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.

Major Henry A Dowd, Buncombe, do.

Major James H Foote, Assistant Adj't Gen'l (Roll of Honor.)

Major William A [illegible], Ass't Adj. General.

Maj Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.

Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adj. General.

Lieut Thomas White, [illegible], Asst Quartermaster.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2d Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—P B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President Ex-officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J R Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga. Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary [illegible], Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. [illegible], Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. [illegible].

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and [illegible].

Eastern Ward—[illegible], J. J. Overby and [illegible].

J. J. Christophers is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. [illegible] is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. C. Denton, [illegible].

[illegible], City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

[illegible], Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

[illegible]

[illegible] G. A. Driver and Wm. Overby. [illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

The Habeas Corpus Still Lives in Richmond.

Why is it that a man who claims to be over age, a foreign subject, or exempt from military service from any other cause, cannot have a hearing under a writ of *habeas corpus*, here, in North Carolina, as well as in Richmond. If a "negro minstrel" is entitled to the benefit of the writ why should not a respectable farmer or an innocent foreigner have a similar hearing? There is a young man now on parole in this city, waiting for the slow operations of red tape to investigate his case, who claims to be a foreign subject;—why cannot he have an immediate hearing under the writ as well as "Tim Morris"? Where a man only asks his rights, why not let him have an immediate hearing, and if subject to military duty put him in, and if not let him go? We are glad to see that there is yet civil law in Richmond, and that a man—even "Tim Morris," of the "Iron Clads"—can have the privilege of *habeas corpus* there; and we ask the same for citizens of North Carolina.

We learn there are now a number of men under arrest at Kinston for various alleged offences. They may all be bad men and deserving of punishment.—If so let them be tried by the civil law and punished; and if not guilty of any crime, let them be released. Military courts should try the offences of soldiers, while civilians should be turned over to the civil law. "Tim Morris" may thank his stars that he was not in this part of the moral vineyard, for if so his writ of *habeas corpus* would not have been respected. The enrolling officer is supreme here.

We give the *Dispatch's* account of "Tim's" case:

AN "IRON-CLAD" IN COURT.—Joseph W. Griffin the 'Tim Morris of the Iron-clad Opera Troupe, who, along with several other of the Troupe, was taken by the conscript officer and carried to Camp Lee, had himself brought before Judge Lyons last Saturday on a *habeas corpus*, alleging that he being beyond the conscript age was illegally detained in custody by the military authorities.

His mother testified before the Judge that he was born on the 11th of March 1818 and was consequently 46 years of age at the present time. Another witness testified that he had seen him an infant in arms in 1818. Officer Chalkey, on the contrary, stated that he had known Griffin all his life, and had always considered him younger than himself, and that he himself was only forty-five.

In the absence of important witnesses for the Government, the case was continued till to-day, and Griffin remanded to the custody of the conscript officer.

Government Advertising.

No attention seems to be paid to circulation by most of the government officers in this State. The partizan presses get the pap whether the circulation be three hundred or ten thousand. We are now circulating about two thousand Weeklies and fifteen thousand Dailies a week, and our paper is studiously ignored.

We have just noticed a long circular from the Conscript Bureau, making public a circular from Gen. S. Cooper and one from Col. J. S. Preston. In Preston's circular he says:

"To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation."

But how is this order obeyed? The paper we quote it from is published in a small village and cannot have more than two or three hundred subscribers. Our business is large, the Conservative masses stand by and support us, and we do not care a fig for it, but the government officer, State or Confederate, who knows his duty and performs it, has no discretion—it is his duty to do the government advertising, for which he expends the government money, in those papers having the largest circulation, regardless of his own party predilections or prejudices. We paid over $800 income tax last year to the Confederate tax collector, on the business of the *Progress* office, and yet most of the government advertising finds its way into papers that paid but very little, probably some of them not a cent.

We hope the next Congress will have the good sense to compel all government officers, where they take it upon themselves to discriminate between two or more papers, to advertise in those having the largest circulation. There is no justice in throwing away the money belonging to the government in pampering obscure party presses.

We call upon our readers and the Conservative masses throughout the State to remember that the *Progress*—a paper that defends them and their rights—is ignored by nearly all those government officers who have advertising to do, and let them support those who support and defend them. Our principles shall never be bartered for any patronage any government has to bestow.

The War in Virginia.

The James River has flooded Cary street, and ripped up things generally, and Yankee despatches from the army of the Potomac assure us that a wheel cannot be turned for at least four weeks. The incessant rains have flooded the camps, filled the earth with water and made the roads perfectly impassable. However, they say the organization of the Yankee army is going on, or nearly completed; that Lee is digging rifle pits at Raccoon Ford, and that all the other necessary preparations to a gigantic and desperate encounter are being perfected.

Grant and Meade have recently been to Old Point and assigned Butler his part in the picture, it is supposed; and rumor has it that mighty hosts are being landed at Suffolk and Newport's News. We may look, however, for much exaggeration in all this; and when Lee shall have whipped Grant, as he has all his predecessors, the Yankees will say we had two or three men to their one. That he will whip him we have the fullest confidence, provided he has anything like a fair showing.

We have strange rumors from Richmond, but as they come as rumors only, we shall pay no attention to them. Let every man keep cool and do his duty, we shall have stirring times during the next ninety days. The enemy are making heavy preparations for another "on to Richmond," but they must conquer the best army on this or any other planet before they can reach the goal of their ambition. Richmond stands and must stand, despite Grant and the rushing of many waters in Cary street.

What is [illegible] the [illegible] man [illegible] those [illegible] favor [illegible] suspension of [illegible] *corpus* [illegible] tial [illegible] trials [illegible] civilians [illegible] have [illegible] published the [illegible] Vice President Stephens? If the government advertising fills their space they should issue supplements, for the people, those who pay the taxes, support the war and do the fighting, want to see what the second officer of the government has to say about the state of the country. In publishing the messages, proclamations, invitations to fast and pray, &c., of Mr. Davis, and his prime minister, Benjamin, they are only supporting half the government. We publish all these, and yet it shall never be said we refused to make public the publicly expressed opinions of the Vice President.

Do these presses that have been as silent as the tomb over that great speech of Mr. Stephens, which has electrified the country and bid drooping hope revive, prefer martial law to civil law—military tyranny to constitutional liberty? If so they should suppress the great speech of the Vice President and adhere to and laud the imbecile Congress that closed its earthly career in February.

We appeal to the brethren to publish the speech of Mr. Stephens and let the representatives to the new Congress, soon to assemble, know what the people expect at their hands. The speech of Stephens and the message of Brown, upon which what is known as the "Georgia Platform" rests, is to become the settled policy of the country, and we want every man in the Confederacy to have a chance to read them both. We should be glad to publish such a speech as that of Stephens or such a message as that of Brown every week. It is not to be supposed, however, that such doctrines would be palatable to those who desire to abolish all civil law and State authority and place the whole country and the whole people under military rule.

Let every head of a family procure a copy of Stephens' speech and read it to the women and children at least once a week. Teach children to loathe tyranny, and they will be less likely to embrace it in after years.

The Mails.

We got a Western mail yesterday for the first time since Thursday last, and we hope the roads will be able to continue a regular mail hereafter. We received nothing, however, beyond Columbia. We are not disposed to complain at these mail failures, for the government transportation should have precedence over everything else. The people can go without mails for a few days much better than the army can without provisions, and we shall be the last to complain at any inconvenience to our patrons or ourselves when the entire use of the roads are required for the benefit of the army. Large quantities of provisions have been going forward and we have cause to hope and believe that the soldiers in Virginia will be abundantly supplied. Let no one complain at that which cannot be prevented.

Eastern North Carolina.

Notwithstanding the frequent rumors of reinforcements along our coast, we learn from gentlemen just from Kinston that all is perfectly quiet in that region, the enemy hugging their fortifications closely and not daring to come out. We may be mistaken, but our decided opinion is that the activity of the present or coming campaign is to be in Virginia, and not in North Carolina. Richmond, and not Raleigh, is the object of Yankee ambition.

"SMITH AND BURROW'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE."—We take much pleasure in calling attention to the prospectus of this work, the first number of which is to be issued in Richmond on the 25th of the present month. If this Magazine comes up to the prospectus it will be a most acceptable periodical, and we cordially commend it to the patronage of the public. See prospectus in another column.

The Right Rev. Bishop Johns administered the Rite of Confirmation to forty persons in the two churches at Petersburg on Sunday last.

THE WAR NEWS.—It is satisfactorily ascertained that Grant has as yet received no organized reinforcements. So far the accession to the enemy's forces in Northern Virginia has been from furloughed men, &c., and is inconsiderable. In the reorganization of Grant's army there are enumerated thirty-two brigades, which, estimating the average of the Yankee regiment at three hundred and fifty men, would give Grant about forty-four thousand infantry. These figures are not the result of idle speculation, but of an investigation, the full particulars of which we need not give here. It is supposed that Grant cannot conveniently or prudently draw any large reinforcements from Tennessee or Mississippi, as he certainly could not replace his garrisons in the West by colored troops or other indifferent material. He will have to look for reinforcements from unimportant posts in the North and from his coast lines, and from these if he draws 20,000 men he will have gone to the extent of his present resources.

The movements of Forrest, until he is again within our lines, will necessarily be the attraction in the West. The public speculation maps out for this gallant and adventurous command an extended field of operations and important results. Some suppose that Nashville may be the object, while others imagine Forrest's certain capture of Memphis before he returns to his original base of operations. But this, of course, is all conjecture. His invasion of Tennessee and Kentucky may be a part of a general plan of campaign, involving other important movements; or it may be entirely independent of all connection with the movement of all other armies and commands.

There was a rumor yesterday that Burnside was landing troops at Newport News. It was not confirmed at the War Department, and we do not know of any reason to treat it as probable.—*Examiner, of Monday.*

A MANUFACTURING TOWN.—Danville, Va., is becoming quit a manufacturing town. The *Register* says:

As a part of the machinery lately introduced into this town, we may mention an apparatus for knitting, which has just been put up and is now in successful operation. It not being open to general inspection, we have not had the opportunity of witnessing the working of this machine, but we understand it is a valuable invention for saving labor, as it will turn out several dozen pairs of stockings per hour. It is something new in this land. The Yankees have heretofore worked the machinery for the Southern people, and no doubt this is one of their machines brought hither to help along the needles of our good country women of the South.

We may add that we have now in Danville, established since the commencement of the war, two large woollen mills, two factories for making cotton cards, a match factory and a knitting establishment. But there is plenty of water power yet unemployed.

[illegible] NORTHERN NEWS.

The following interesting summary is made up from papers of the 5th:

[illegible] OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

A special dispatch of the 4th, from Leavenworth, to the St. Louis *Democrat*, says:

At the election to-day the polls were seized by a mob in the interest of McDowell, the Copperhead candidate, and [illegible] many of his friends were knocked down and brutally beaten. The City Marshal was assaulted and dangerously wounded.

Armed men took possession of the polls early in the morning, and defied the city authorities. The military were called on by the Mayor to preserve order, but their assistance was refused. General Davis, the district commander, had issued a stringent order that soldiers at the fort should not visit the city unless they were entitled to vote, but the order was openly violated.

General Curtis was absent, and great excitement exists. The best citizens denounce the election as a farce and fraud. Other dispatches say Mayor Anthony tried to excite a mob, and closed the first and fourth ward polls, and the people compelled him to open them again.

A second dispatch says:

Joseph L. McDowell and his entire ticket are elected by from six to eight hundred majority. At noon Mayor Anthony issued a proclamation closing the polls, and calling on the citizens to assist him to preserve the peace, which was disregarded, and voting continued. The rioting was indulged in to a considerable extent. Several persons, including Mayor Anthony, were beaten with revolvers and driven from the polls.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The election for Governor of Connecticut was held on the 4th. Returns received indicate that Buckingham, the Union candidate, is re-elected by ten thousand majority. Last year Buckingham's majority was less than three thousand.

REBEL MOVEMENTS—FORREST'S CAVALRY.

A Cincinnati dispatch, of the 4th, says:

Apprehensions of a rebel raid into Kentucky still exist, notwithstanding the assurance of the military authorities. Forrest, Faulkner and McCullough, with ten thousand mounted men, are in the western part of the State, and an equal force is collecting at Pound Gap.

Morgan is understood to be preparing for a raid between those two points.

This portends a series of invasions and combinations that will give great trouble.

We have Memphis dates to the 1st instant. Persons arriving from the interior report detached bodies of rebels occupying positions in Tennessee in numbers.

Chalmer's rebel force, though not himself arrived, was at Grand Junction on Sunday last, and were there on Tuesday morning in numbers stated to amount to 2,500.

It was also reported that Neely was, at the same time, at Bolivar with from fifteen hundred to two thousand men at other places.

The Confederate soldiers had made their appearance and some depredations were lately committed on the Hernando road. They lead to the belief in the presence of guerrillas.

A skirmish occurred during last week between a portion of Forrest's command and the 6th Tennessee cavalry, Colonel Hurst, which resulted in a disaster to the latter. The location and date of the affair are not definitely given. Hurst lost ten killed and wounded.

Several hundred of Faulkner's command, occupy Hickman in the day time and return in the evening.

A dispatch from Memphis, the 2d, says:

Forrest at the last accounts was at Jackson, Tennessee. He was apparently arranging to travel South.

Chalmers is reported to head a considerable force at Grand Junction and Bolivar.

Grierson's cavalry are all out, and will give Forrest some trouble.

In the fight near Somerville, Tennessee, Colonel Hurt, of the 6th Tennessee cavalry, reports a loss of three officers and seventy-five men killed, wounded and missing.

Advices from Vicksburg to the 29th report all quiet at that point.

There is no news from the Red river expedition.

Lee and Wirt Adams are reported to be near Canton, Miss., with their commands.

INVASION OF PADUCAH PLANNED IN THE NORTH—IMPROBABLE STORY.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* special Washington correspondent says:

There are some facts connected with Forrest's raid in Kentucky which have not yet come to light, and which, if true, as I have strong reason to believe, are of the most serious importance, and considerably impair the success of the Union cause.

I am informed by authorities whom I have no reason to suspect that Forrest's expedition has been planned, not by himself nor by the rebel government—who, although intending the invasion of Kentucky, had not selected Paducah as an objective point—but by Northern men of Illinois, Ohio, New York and Maryland, who have been in correspondence with Forrest for the last month, and who have paved his way to the latter city and kept everything ready for his arrival.

To understand fully the depth and extent of this conspiracy, it is necessary to know that, wearied and made destitute by their last attack against Gens. Smith and Grierson, Forrest's soldiers were in no position for prosecuting their career of plunder any longer, unless they were provided with new equipments and fresh ammunition. In this emergency, Forrest applied to his friends in Kentucky, who, afraid of exposing themselves, adroitly informed houses in Cincinnati, Baltimore, and New York, of the state of affairs and of the propositions made by the rebel chieftain. These propositions were, it seems, accepted, and the plan of invasion agreed upon. In consequence of this agreement, large quantities of flannel shirts, pantaloons, coats, and shoes, were shipped to Paducah from various Northern cities, with the expectation that they would fall into the hands of Forrest and of his men, whose expedition was to pour gold into the pockets of a certain class of Northern speculators, who see nothing else in this war but a way of making money.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

A despatch from Ringgold, Ga., the 1st, says:

The cavalry force of the enemy has been augmenting within the past few days and now amounts to above five thousand. They are encamped in a valley at the foot of a rocky-faced ridge, from Tunnel Hill to Varness Station and Red Clay, which they hold.—There is also a considerable force at Nickajack Gap, six miles below there. Their picket line is generally within a mile of ours, but there is no disposition shown by either party to crowd.

There is a small force of rebel infantry north of Dalton, and no reason exists to believe that Johnston has been largely reinforced, either from East Tennessee or Alabama. There are no indications that he intends to assume the offensive, notwithstanding the contradictory reports. The estimate that his army numbers 35,000 men is nearly correct.

Many thousand veterans are marching overland from Nashville, the railroad being unable to accommodate them.

General Sherman, having completed his tour of inspection returned to the head quarters at Nashville to-day.

RED RIVER [illegible].

Advices from New Orleans [illegible] the [illegible], represent [illegible] the [illegible] army is [illegible] Red River. A despatch from New York says [illegible] Luminary [illegible] Orleans from Alexandria 122 bales of cotton and 800 rebel prisoners, including 25 officers, captured on the 21st, twenty-eight miles back of Alexandria. The gun boats having commenced to destroy property, the troops [illegible] followed the example, and the [illegible] destroy all private cotton to prevent its falling into our hands. Among the prisoners is General Dick [illegible] ment, in the advance at Rapides [illegible] Eighty or ninety [illegible]

A report prevailed at Alexandria, [illegible] after a battle of [illegible] had already [illegible].

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac [illegible] rebels for the past two days [illegible] in digging rifle pits along the south side of the Rapidan, in the vicinity of Raccoon Ford.

It is also reported by deserters that they are tearing up the railroad between Fredericksburg and Hanover Junction.

Seventy-two prisoners, sentenced by court martial to labor on the public works for terms ranging from one to ten years, were sent to Alexandria yesterday on the way to the field of their future toils.

Gen. Grant had left Washington for the Army of the Potomac. He had just returned from Fortress Monroe.

EXTENSIVE HOSPITAL PREPARATIONS.

A special despatch from Washington to the New York *World* says:

Special orders of the government are being carried out in the general hospitals here, to provide for the reception of wounded men from the expected battles. That success is anticipated is shown by the fact that arrangements are making to receive the wounded of both armies. A large number of extra ambulances have been taken for use in the field, which have been heretofore used by the army of officers in this city as private conveyances.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Banks has gone to "the front." Farragut has been at Pensacola for a few days past, which place he had left for the Texas coast.

Operations at Fort Powell, near Mobile, have been suspended for the present.

The negro schools in New Orleans are "succeeding finely."

French war steamers are daily expected at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and it is thought that Matamoras is to be attacked.

The Fort De Russy prisoners, numbering 292 men and 28 officers, have arrived. A portion are Louisiana men, the rest Texans.

Franklin, La., has been evacuated by the Federals, and the stores removed to Brashear City. Franklin's columns had passed through Opelousas.

Banks had issued an order establishing a bureau for the instruction of freedmen.

Of the reported fight at Natchitoches, the New Orleans *Era* says:

On the 21st inst., a force under the command of General Mower made a reconnoisance as far up Red River as Natchitoches, where they met the enemy in considerable numbers. The Union troops flanked the rebels and captured four guns with their caissons and 200 prisoners. Natchitoches is on Red river, about sixty or seventy miles in an air line above Alexandria, and is a place of considerable importance in that section of the State. Refugees recently from Natchitoches state that a very large quantity of cotton still remains on the plantations near that place, and there can be but little doubt but that this will now fall into the hands of our boys. Another account says: An engagement took place on the 21st instant, about 21 miles beyond Alexandria, on the Bayou Rapides. It resulted in the capture of 210 prisoners from the enemy, four pieces of artillery, with caissons, and a large number of horses and mules. The only casualty reported on our side is that Colonel Horace B. Sargeant was wounded in the leg severely, but not dangerously. The forces engaged were a portion of the infantry of Gen. Smith's command and a part of the cavalry of Gen. Lee.

EAST TENNESSEE.

A Knoxville dispatch of the 21st ult. says:

The Rebels, after destroying the trestle at Bull's Gap, fell back beyond Greenville. They took up the wagon and railroad bridge across Lick Creek, and carried off a portion of the rails and telegraph wires. Parson Brownlow telegraphs from Knoxville that General Sherman left this morning for Chattanooga, after returning from the front. All is quite at Mossy Creek. Knoxville is so well fortified that we could hold it against Lee's army. Longstreet's forces are at Watanga, more than 105 miles east of here. A force of cavalry remains at Bull's Gap to protect the retreat.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA—SUCCESSFUL WORKING OF THE TREASURY REGULATIONS, ETC.

NEWBERN, N. C. March 31, 1864.—The "Treasury Regulations" in North Carolina, which have been carried into practical execution by the Hon. David Heaton, have attained a success and perfection which challenge the admiration of all. The system of registering the names of purchasers, their residence, the articles bought, the price paid, and the merchant who sold the same, is so complete as to enable the "Treasury Agent" to ascertain at a glance, the final destination of every article of merchandise that comes into the department, even to a spool of thread.

Families living in the "Trade District" who have accepted of the President's amnesty proclamation are allowed to purchase family supplies in limited quantities, which, with the accompanying restrictions, afford no opportunity to abuse this trade privilege.

The amount of money realized by the Treasury here, from abandoned property of a perishable character, &c., which would otherwise have been lost to the government, will cancel her indebtedness to the troops in North Carolina.

It is due to Secretary Chase to state that he is the author of this admirable system, which promises to make this a self-sustaining department.

Much credit is also due to the military authorities here for the hearty co-operation and valuable assistance given by them to the agents of the Treasury Department, who are all working harmoniously together in endeavoring to save the life of the nation. The former will conquer the rebels, while the latter will pay the bill from the proceeds of their property.

STEEL SHIPS.—The advocates of the substitution of steel for iron, in the construction of ships, urge that the change they propose involves the advantages of economy and increased strength and carrying capacity. The soundness of their theory is about to be tested on a scale which has not hitherto been attempted. Two large ocean-going ships formed of steel—one of them a steamer, built for Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., the Confederate agents, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co., of Liverpool. The Chief Constructor of the Navy was attracted to Liverpool by an event of so much national interest, and at a *dejeuner* which followed the launch, expressed his sense of the importance of the question which the future career of these two vessels might help to solve. He had "a very high" opinion of steel, as compared with iron, for shipbuilding purposes, but he could not pledge himself to any decided course in the matter until he had seen how far the newly-launched ships justified the anticipations of their builders.—*Derby (Eng.) Mercury.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE, MEXICO AND THE CONFEDERACY.

The following extracts from foreign papers rather throw a damper on the hope of early recognition of the Confederacy by Mexico:

MAXIMILIAN'S DEPARTURE FOR MEXICO.

[From the Memorial Diplomatique.]

The Emperor Maximilian will embark for Mexico [illegible]

The Archduke Maximilian has definitely fixed [illegible] March, for the official reception of the Mexican deputation at Miramar.

Immediately after the reception a Minister without portfolio will be appointed to countersign all the acts of the New Emperor. This important office appears to be destined for Colonel Velasquez de Leon, formerly Minister of Public Works, Industry and Commerce in Mexico, and member of many learned societies in Europe, one of the most well-informed and distinguished men of his country.

General Wolf, a Frenchman by birth, but a naturalized Mexican, who as well as M. Velasquez was one of the members of the Mexican deputation has been appointed chief of the military establishment of the Emperor Maximilian I.

Colonel Velasquez and General Wolf would embark on the Novara, to accompany their sovereign to Mexico.

Their Mexican majesties will not make any stay at Vera Cruz, not wishing to expose any person to the risk of the sickness which sometimes commences to ravage the sea coast in the first heats of spring.

They will receive at Orisaba the authorities who proposed to meet them at Vera Cruz.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico, after having paid a visit to the Pope, will touch at Valencia, where they will have an interview with the King and Queen of Spain.

SLIDELL ASKS AN INTERVIEW WITH MAXIMILIAN AND IS REFUSED.

[From the London Globe.]

During Maximilian's visit to Paris, Mr. Slidell applied by letter, to him for an audience. After consulting his Imperial host, Maximilian firmly, but courteously, declined to grant it. The rumors, therefore, of an early recognition of the Confederate States by France and Mexico, and an alliance between the latter Empire and the Southern Confederacy are altogether devoid of foundation.

SPECULATIONS OF MAXIMILIAN'S POLICY TOWARDS THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

[From the London Globe.]

We have reason to believe that on accepting the Crown of Mexico, the Emperor Maximilian will address from Miramar a formal notification of his accession to the throne to all the Provinces and Powers with which he desires to establish diplomatic relations. Among the number are the United States of America, Mr. Dayton, the American Minister in Paris, having already intimated the readiness of his Government to accredit a representative in Mexico, and receive a Minister from the Emperor of Mexico. Towards the Confederate States the policy of Maximilian will be that of strict neutrality. By the advice of the Emperor Napoleon he will abstain from recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, or entering into any diplomatic relations with it until France shall have done so.

[From the London Herald.]

Unless the Emperor Napoleon and Maximilian recognize the South the establishment of the Mexican Empire will be a fruitless expenditure of strength by France, and will end in humiliation to all concerned.

FINANCIAL PLANS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO.

[From the London Herald.]

There were daily rumours as to the new Mexi loan, and it was expected to be announced at a moment—but the latest report was that it would be introduced until after Easter.

[From the London Times.]

It is stated that the particulars of the Mexican lo may be expected to-morrow, and that it will be f about $5,000,000 sterling in six per cent. bonds, be issued in Paris and London on commissions. During the day a variety of reports were current th MM. Pereire and Fould and other Paris bankers, i conjunction with Glyn on this side, are the parties t the contract, and that the issuing price is to be sixty three. It is thought there may be some idea of a re tention of £6 per cent. on the old bonds, to insure the punctual discharge of the dividends on the ol and new bonds during the next two years, while th new Empire is in a state of re-organization and th development of its resources is in progress.

[From the Memorial Diplomatique.]

The Archduke Maximilian has positively declin to give sanction to the privilege accorded by Genera Almonte to several European Bankers of establishing in Mexico a bank of discount, circulation and depo under the title of the Bank of Mexico. Any request for concession to create credit establi will be first submitted to the councils of and afterwards to the vote of the National A

General Almonte had made it a *sine qua non* tha his decree according the privilege above mention should receive the sanction of the Archduke before being put into execution.

COTTON CARDS.—The Salem *Press* says:

Our County Commissioner has shown us a pair of the Cotton Cards intended for distribution among the needy soldier's families of the county, and we were struck with the excellent manner in which they were fitted up.

The cards are received from the *Governor*, as imported, without any of the wood *work*, and are finished here, ready for use, by Mr. John Siewers, of this place, and are equal to any we have seen in peace times. We hope a sufficient quantity may be received to furnish all who need them. As every farmer can raise his own *cotton*, we hope all will soon be prepared to *manufacture* their own cloth at a cheaper rate than it is selling at now.

WESTERN CAROLINA.—The Asheville *News* of the 7th inst. says:

A party of fifteen or twenty armed men visited the Reems' creek settlement, eight miles north of this place, on Sunday night last, and forcibly took all the firearms they could find. They visited the houses of Rev. Jacob Weaver, Rev. Montraville Weaver, Col. J. T. Weaver, and Capt. W. F. Parker. The latter two gentlemen are absent in the service. The band represented themselves as belonging to Col. Kirk's command on Laurel. This may or may not be so. They were pursued by some Confederate cavalry, but made good their escape.

THE STATESVILLE RAILROAD.—We are informed that the President and Directors of this Road have generously agreed to let the Government have a portion of their iron in order to finish the road from Greensboro to Danville. The cars will continue to run from here to Centre Station.

We commend the patriotism of the managers of the road in sacrificing so largely their own interests for the benefit of the Government. The completion of the Danville Road, it is said, will shorten the route to Richmond, about 110 miles.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 7-tf